



Figure 53. Site 3, Concrete block outbuilding (Resource F), possibly a well pump house.



Figure 54. Site 3, Stone springhouse with raised roof (Resource G).



Figure 55. Site 3, Interior of stone springhouse.



Figure 56. Site 3, Façade and southwest elevations of secondary residence (Resource H).





**Figure 57. Site 3, Façade and northeast elevations of secondary residence.**

The northeast gable end of the original portion of the house has a window along the main floor and a second window near the apex of the gable. The southwest elevation of the house has paired windows and a window near the apex of the gable (Figure 58). A single-leaf entry is found on the rear elevation of the house. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the original portion of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in aluminum siding that almost extends to grade. A stone foundation is visible along portions of the house. Yeager states that a log house was located at the terminus of Keystone Road in 1977. Yeager also states that the property was known as the “Thompson-Perkins Lodge” (Yeager 1977:74). Yeager may be describing this secondary residence. A shed-roof frame outbuilding that is in near ruinous condition is located to the rear of the tenant house. The outbuilding is partially clad in vertical boards and portions of the roof are sheathed in prefabricated metal panels.

During the survey of the site, Emily Perkins Sharp stated that five quarries of varying size have been located along the hills on the property. Sharp further stated a drill bit

was left in the rock at one of the quarries. No quarries are illustrated on the property on the 1877 atlas of Warren County (Figure 19). No quarries are depicted on this site on the 1891 map of Warren County (Figure 27). Two quarries are indicated on the property to the south and southeast of the main house on the 1928 oil and gas map (Figure 24). The map also appears to indicate the existence of one or two structures adjacent to the largest of the quarries. Only the largest quarry is illustrated on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 25). No structures associated with the quarry are indicated on the map. The largest quarry is located to the southeast of the house (Resource I). It is surmised that this is the Keystone Quarry that opened in the early 1920s. The smaller quarries on the property may or may not have been associated with the Keystone Quarry. A former road to the quarry is visible crossing a field to a wooded section that projects from the woods of the hill (Resource J) (Figure 59). This former road appears to extend to the current gravel lane on the property near the entry gate to the property.





Figure 58. Site 3, Southwest and rear elevations of secondary residence.



Figure 59. Site 3, View to northeast from road to quarry (Resource J) to open field.

The former quarry road may be indicated on the 1928 oil and gas map (Figure 24) but is not shown on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 25). A second road to the quarry is illustrated on 1928 oil and gas map and the 1952 and current topographic maps (Figures 24, 25, and 2). The portion of the road extending through the woods toward the quarry is rutted in places and pieces of stone from the quarry are found to either side of the former road (Figure 60). The former road intersects another road that is in better condition. This road leads past the quarry to a water tank currently in use that is located to the southwest of the quarry. The quarry itself has a vertical wall along the west side that appears to be 15 feet or more in height (Figures 61 and 62). Near the southern end of the quarry are large and irregular stones, probably waste material (Figure 63). A large portion of the quarry floor is relatively flat, with exposed stone on the surface. Examples of quarrying methods are easily visible, including drill holes for the placement of wedges to split the stone away from the ledge (Figure 64), the remains of long horizontal cuts in the rock (Figure 65), and the base possibly for a piece of equipment (Figure 66).

Brick entry posts attached to a decorative metal arch serves as the entrance to the site from

off L. C. Carr Road (Resource K) (Figure 67). Historic metal gate posts, possibly brought to the site at the time of the additions to the main residence, are attached to the interior of the gate posts. Attached to the gateposts are plaques stating "Keystone Farm." The entry was probably constructed in the 1960s at the same time as the additions to the main house. In the left portion of the figure is the projection of the woods indicating the historic quarry road described above.

The current owners of the site also own adjacent property that extends to US 68 (Russellville Road). Located at the end of a long drive is a stone foundation of a former house (Resource L) (Figure 68). The mortared rubble stone foundation has grapevine mortar joints. Poured concrete steps are found along the front of the house. Beside the steps is a large metal casement window that accommodated 20 lights. Sharp stated during the survey that the house burned in the late 1960s or early 1970s. A well purportedly was located to the front of the house, although only scattered lumber on the ground indicates its location. Located to the rear of the house are the walls of a former garage (Figure 69).



Figure 60. Site 3, View along stone quarry road.





**Figure 61. Site 3, View in quarry (Resource I) to vertical wall.**



**Figure 62. Site 3, View in quarry to vertical wall.**





Figure 63. Site 3, View near the southern portion of the quarry.



Figure 64. Site 3, Drill holes visible in quarry.





Figure 65. Site 3, Horizontal cuts visible in quarry.



Figure 66. Site 3, Remains of possible base for equipment in quarry.





Figure 67. Site 3, Brick entry posts onto Keystone Farm (Resource K).



Figure 68. Site 3, Southwest and rear elevations of foundation of former house (Resource L).





**Figure 69. Site 3, Stone walls of former garage.**

The garage and former house were oriented to the southeast. The garage walls are of mortared rubble stone construction. The garage entry to the left has a steel lintel. A pedestrian entry is located to the right. The floor of the pedestrian side has a stone-lined trench located in the floor (Figure 70). It is unclear what purpose this room or trench served. A vertical joint on the rear elevation of the garage indicates one side was possibly an addition (Figure 71). The construction methods of the garage and house foundation as well as the metal casement window frame suggest the house was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. There was speculation that the residence may be associated with the Keystone Quarry, but no evidence of this supposition was uncovered during research for this letter report. The remains of a shed-roof outbuilding of box-frame construction is located to the rear of the garage. The majority of two of the walls of the outbuilding have collapsed. Portions of the outbuilding's vertical board construction are clad in rolled asphalt in a brick pattern. Northeast of the foundation of the former

house is a frame livestock barn (Resource M) (Figure 72). The remains of a hay hood are visible along the southeast elevation of the barn. The barn is constructed of nailed sawn lumber (Figure 73). The roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The middle portion of the barn's roof has wood board sheathing under the prefabricated metal. The southwest portion of the barn is clad in corrugated metal panels. The remainder of the barn is clad in vertical boards. The exterior walls of the barn rest on either concrete block or poured concrete foundations. The interior vertical support members rest on replacement poured concrete piers. An original stone pier is visible in the middle portion of the barn. The possible remnants of an old lane appear to be located along the west side of the tree line/fence row to the front of the barn extending in the direction of US 68 (Resource N) (Russellville Road). A house appears on or near the site of the foundation on the 1928 oil and gas map (Figure 24). The house and the barn are depicted on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 25).





Figure 70. Site 3, Stone lined trench in northeast portion of garage.



Figure 71. Site 3, Northeast and rear elevations of former garage.





Figure 72. Site 3, Livestock barn (Resource M) looking to the northeast.



Figure 73. Site 3, Interior framing of barn.



The lane leading to the prior house foundation curves to the southwest and then to the northwest before its terminus at two residences constructed of similar materials in close proximity to one another. The first house is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house with a rubble stone exterior and a probable addition (Resource O) (Figure 74). The residence, which is similar in form to a Ranch house, is oriented to the southeast. A gable-roof porch, supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck, shelters the single-leaf entry and window to the right of the entry. The entry has a multi-light door. The window to the right of the entry has horizontal two-over-two double-hung sashes. The majority of the windows in the house have the same type of sashes. The picture window to the left of the entry has two-over-two double-hung sashes as sidelights. The northeast gable end elevation has two windows. The rear elevation has a shed-roof porch extending the width of the one-story portion of the house (Figure 75).

The porch is supported by square wood posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch roof appears to be a corrugated plastic material. The rear elevation has a single-leaf entry and three windows. The southwest elevation of the house has a one-story frame

portion resting on a walk-out basement (Figure 76). This appears to be a later addition to the house. The basement façade of the addition has a rubble stone exterior and what may have originally been a garage entry. This entry has been filled with single-light horizontal sliding patio doors and possibly wood to the sides of the door frame. The rear and southwest elevations of the basement are constructed of concrete block. An exterior single-leaf basement entry is located near the rear of the house on the southwest elevation. The window sashes of the addition are the same as found throughout the house. The upper story of the addition is clad in asbestos shingles. A stone chimney pierces the front roof slope of the addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The majority of the stone exterior has grapevine mortar joints, although portions have been repointed or repaired and no longer retain the earlier mortar joints. The stone continues to grade and the foundation material could not be determined. A second house is located to the northeast and adjacent to the previous house. This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable residence with a stone exterior constructed with grapevine mortar joints (Resource P) (Figure 77).



Figure 74. Site 3, One-story, three-bay, side-gable house with stone exterior (Resource O).





Figure 75. Site 3, Rear elevation of house.



Figure 76. Site 3, Façade and southwest elevations of house.





**Figure 77. Site 3, One-story, three-bay, front-gable house with stone exterior (Resource P).**

The house is oriented to the southeast. A gable-roof porch, extending over the three façade bays, is supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. The porch also has a metal railing. The centered entry has a three-light door. The windows flanking the entry have adjustable glass louvers which may not date to the construction of the house. The southwest elevation has three windows with either six-over-six or horizontal two-over-two double-hung sashes (Figure 78). The rear elevation has a single-leaf entry sheltered by a gable-roof porch supported by wood brackets. To the left of the rear entry is a window with adjustable glass louvers. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation material could not be determined as the stone exterior continues to grade. A large transverse crib livestock barn is located to the south of the previous two residences (Resource Q) (Figure 79).

The construction of the barn is much like a pole barn, with tree trunks and sawn lumber serving as vertical and horizontal members (Figure 80). The roof of the barn is sheathed in metal. The barn is clad in vertical boards and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A small, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame outbuilding is located to the west of the barn adjacent to a pond (Resource R) (Figure 81). The façade has a centered single-leaf entry flanked by windows with two-over-single double-hung sashes. The door is leaning against an interior wall. No lights remain in the sashes. The interior walls are sheathed in bead boards. The outbuilding has exposed rafter tails. The roof, which is partially in ruinous condition, is sheathed in asphalt shingles (Figure 82). Portions of the weatherboard siding are also missing. The outbuilding appears to rest on grade.





Figure 78. Site 3, Southwest and rear elevations of house.



Figure 79. Site 3, Transverse crib livestock barn (Resource Q).





Figure 80. Site 3, Interior of barn.



Figure 81. Site 3, One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame outbuilding (Resource R).





**Figure 82. Site 3, Southeast and rear elevations of the outbuilding.**

Some distance to the southwest from the small outbuilding and barn is a depression along a fence line. Located in the depression similar to a sink hole is an exposed round structure constructed of mortared stone (Resource S) (Figure 83). This structure appears to be a well, as the interior continues below grade. Southwest and a short distance from the well is a cemetery (Resource T) that according to Emily Perkins Sharp was associated with a non-extant church, the Union Grove Church. According to Sharp, Stephen Perkins and his wife Joanna Perkins are buried in the cemetery. Sharp also states that Joseph Price Perkins, who constructed the main residence on this site, his wife and a number of children are buried in the cemetery (Sharp 2006:n.p.). The cemetery is overgrown with trees and ground cover (Figures 84 and 85). A wire fence crosses through the cemetery. A pedestrian survey of the cemetery indicates only a few visible headstones and footstones. Some of the stones are broken or leaning against trees. Some of the stones were not legible. A number of unidentified and unmarked interments could be located in the cemetery. The legible surnames in the

cemetery include Perkins and Williams(?). The legible burials date to the last two decades of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Neither the church nor the cemetery is illustrated on the 1877 atlas (Figure 19). The cemetery and church are not depicted on the 1928 oil and gas map (Figure 24). The cemetery is shown on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 25).

Sumpter states the main house on the property was constructed by Joseph Price Perkins after his marriage to Elizabeth Price in 1835. Joseph Price Perkins, born circa 1810, was the son of Stephen and Joanna Perkins. Stephen Perkins and his wife moved from Virginia to Kentucky about 1807. In the 1810 census, Stephen and Joanna Perkins are shown to live in Rockcastle County. The couple appears to be living in Warren County possibly by 1820. Stephen Perkins purportedly owned a large amount of acreage along present-day US 68. The couple is purportedly buried in a family cemetery on this land. Joseph Price Perkins and wife Elizabeth raised ten children in the home (Sumpter 1991:168; WCGS and SKGS 1991:180).





**Figure 83. Site 3, Probable stone well (Resource S).**



**Figure 84. Site 3, View of portion of cemetery (Resource T).**





Figure 85. Site 3, Detail of cemetery.

The 1850 census indicates Joseph Price Perkins and his family were living in the first district of Warren County. Perkins listed his occupation as farming. Joseph Price Perkins was 40 years old (his birth date is listed in different sources as 1809 or 1810). The census states he married Elizabeth Perkins in August 1836. The 30 year old Elizabeth was born in 1820. Five children were living in the house at the time of the census: Louisa V., age 11 (married George F. Arnold in 1857); Benjamin F., age 9 (married Lucy [?] in 1869); James Thomas, age 7; Sarah Ann, age 6 (married to John Read as of 1865); and Oscar, age 1 (married Dila Manning in 1878) (MyFamily.com 1850 census; Reid 1993:82-83). The 1850 slave schedule indicates Joseph P. Perkins, who was living in the first district of Warren County, owned three slaves: a 13 year old male and two females, 17 and 6 years old. The slave schedule does not list names for the slaves (MyFamily.com 1850 slave schedule).

Joseph Price Perkins continued to list his occupation as farmer in the 1860 census. By this time he was at least 50 years old. His real estate was valued at \$7,020 and his personal property was worth \$3,825. Family members living in the house with Joseph Price and his wife Elizabeth, age 40, included 10 children. The children listed in the census are: Benjamin (farmhand); Louisa, age 22; James Thomas (farmhand); Sarah Ann; Oscar; Hannibal, age 8 (died in 1867); Danzella "Donnie," age 6 (married Thomas J. Smith in 1875); Isadore

"Dora," age 5 (married A. B. Sandidge in 1879); Lillian "Lillie," 2 years of age (married James T. Royster in 1893); and Hester, less than a year old. Adjacent surnames on the same page of the census include Smith, Sumpter, Taylor, and Sublett (MyFamily.com 1860 census; Reid 1986: n.p.).

Price Perkins was living in the Rockfield Precinct (which is probably the same as the first district) at the time of the 1880 census. Perkins, who listed his occupation as farmer, was 70 years old. Living in the same residence was his wife, 60 year old Elizabeth who is listed as keeping house. Daughter Lillie at 32 years of age (she should be 22 according to the 1860 census) and 25 year old son William were living in the home at the time. William does not appear on the 1860 census. William lists his occupation as "works on farm" (MyFamily.com 1880 census).

The Perkins family Bible included in Sharp's report states that "J. P. Perkins died November the 8, 1889." It is unclear if this is Joseph Price Perkins or a later descendent (Sharp 2006:n.p.). A number of persons with the surname Perkins are listed in the Stallard Springs District of Warren County in the 1900 census. A portion of the Rockfield Precinct may have been renamed for the 1900 census. Joseph Price Perkins was not located during a search of the census. It is surmised Joseph Price Perkins died before 1900. His 52 year old son, Oscar Perkins, is listed in the 1900 census as head of household. Oscar Perkins lists his



occupation as farmer. Living with Oscar is his mother, 80 year old Elizabeth Perkins (MyFamily.com 1900 census). Joseph Price Perkins, Elizabeth Perkins, and at least two of their children and other persons are interred in a former church cemetery on Cook's Farm on US 68 (WCGS and SKGS 1991:180). The current owners of the property (Site 3) refer to the portion with the cemetery as Cook's Farm.

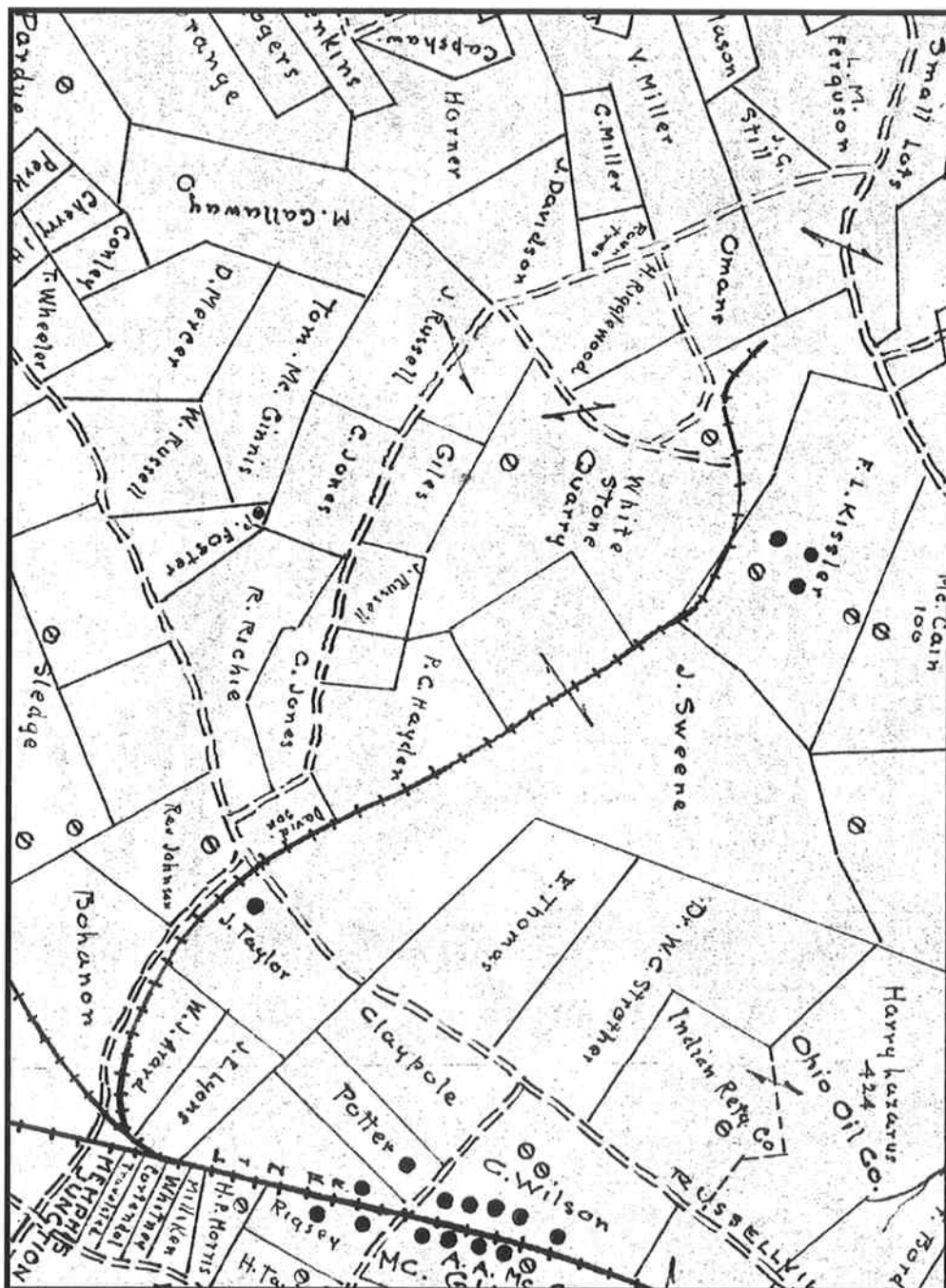
In a deed dated November 11, 1905, John L. McGinnis purchased lot number 3 containing 148 acres from Geo. H. Galloway, Commissioner of the Warren Circuit Court. This Master Commissioner's Deed is referenced in the case of Benjamin Perkins, et al as plaintiffs against Oscar Perkins, et al. as defendants. Geo. H. Galloway, as commissioner, acted for the 39 parties of the first part of the deed. The grantors may be the heirs of Joseph Price Perkins and the sale of the property served to settle his estate. Surnames of the grantors include Perkins, Sandidge, Read, Hall, Conley, Sampson, Curran, Stahl, Jamison, Arnold, and Royster. Lot 3 was originally bid in by Oscar Perkins for \$1,000 but his bid was transferred to Jno. M. Stahl. Stahl transferred his bid to John L. McGinnis. The deed states that Lot 3 is a division of the lands of Price Perkins, deceased, near the White Stone Quarry. The deed continues with a legal description of "the Price Perkins homestead." Reservations for passage over Lot 3 are included in the deed. One reservation was for use of an old existing road to a tenant house on Oscar Perkins property. "There is also reserved a roadway which runs from the dwelling house on lot No. 3 south to a gate" then southeasterly to a gate on the east side of Lot 3. This roadway was reserved for Lillie E. Royster. Other rights of passage over the land for Oscar Perkins are included in the deed (Warren County Deed Books [WCDB] 99:515).

An oil map of southwest Warren County dated 1920 shows land owners in the proposed project area (Figure 86). The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Memphis Junction, the White Stone Quarry railroad spur, Blue Level Road (which is not identified), and the Russellville Pike are illustrated on the map. The property boundary of White Stone Quarry is

illustrated on the map, northeast of Blue Level Road. The McGinnis property is located north of Russellville Pike and southwest of Blue Level Road. The John L. McGinnis property appears to be identified as the "Tom McGinnis" property, although it is unclear why it is listed as such. According to an affidavit, John L. McGinnis died in 1921 after the publication of the map (Great Arch Oil Company 1920; WCDB 313:151).

A deed dated January 22, 1927 has Hubert McGinnis and his wife Marion McGinnis, Shirley McGinnis and his wife Marie McGinnis, and Mattie Capshaw and her husband L. H. Capshaw as heirs of John L. McGinnis selling a three-quarter interest in 77.5 acres (although it appears as 7.5 in the deed) to Willie McGinnis (aka William McGinnis). The purchase price was \$400. William McGinnis had already received a one-quarter interest in the property as inheritance from John L. McGinnis. This 77.5 acres was a portion of the land conveyed to J. L. McGinnis on November 11, 1905 by Benjamin Perkins et al. J. L. McGinnis died as the owner of the property leaving his widow Mary E. McGinnis and four children (WCDB 160:155 and 313:152).

An affidavit for the heirs of J. L. McGinnis was filed by William McGinnis on January 23, 1960. William McGinnis states he is 60 years old and has resided in Warren County his entire life. According to the affidavit, J. L. McGinnis died intestate on December 8, 1921 a resident of Warren County. At the time of his death his heirs included: Mary E. McGinnis, J. L. McGinnis' widow (and deceased by the time of the affidavit); a son, Hubert McGinnis (deceased at the time of the affidavit) and his wife Marian McGinnis; a son, Shirley McGinnis and wife Marie McGinnis who resided in Warren County; a daughter Mattie Capshaw and husband L. H. Capshaw who resided in Indianapolis, Indiana; and son William McGinnis, who was unmarried until 1951. Each of the heirs was over 21 years of age on January 22, 1927, when a deed from the heirs of J. L. McGinnis conveyed inherited land to William McGinnis (WCDB 313:151).





William McGinnis and wife Marles McGinnis conveyed a one-half interest to Irvin Jagers and wife Virginia Jagers and a one-half interest to Dean Jagers and wife Hazel Jagers in 442.3 acres in Warren County. The deed is dated January 23, 1960. The consideration was \$1, other consideration, and a promissory note in the amount of \$25,000 to William McGinnis. William McGinnis continued to reside on 70 acres adjoining or near the property conveyed in this deed. McGinnis reserved the right to use a spring on the property. The 442.3 acres tract transferred in this transaction consisted of five tracts previously purchased by William McGinnis, although the tracts do not total 442.3 acres as specified in the deed. Of the total acreage, 77.5 acres consists of a tract William McGinnis purchased a three-quarters interest in from the heirs of J. L. McGinnis on January 22, 1927. William McGinnis previously owned a one-quarter interest in the property as inheritance from J. L. McGinnis (WCDB 313:152).

In a deed dated October 25, 1962, Irvin Jagers and wife Virginia Jagers and Dean Jagers and wife Hazel Jagers sold 256.94 acres to Mitchell Leichhardt and J. Lewie Harman, Jr. The consideration for the transfer was \$1 and other consideration. The grantors retained the rights to the 1962 tobacco crop. The deed states that this parcel is a portion of the same property purchased by the grantors from William McGinnis and wife Marles McGinnis in January 1960 (WCDB 334:499).

Mitchell Leichhardt, single, sold an undivided one-half interest in 256.94 acres in a deed dated July 23, 1968. The purchaser of the property was James R. Thompson. The consideration for the transaction was \$17,000 paid in cash and the assumption of one-half of a mortgage in the original amount of \$20,000 and dated October 25, 1962. Leichhardt retained a one-half interest in the 1968 tobacco crop raised on the property (WCDB 380:188).

On May 23, 1972, J. Lewis Harmon, single, conveyed an undivided one-half interest in 256.94 acres to John C. Perkins and wife Emily Perkins of Bowling Green.

Consideration for the conveyance was \$25,000 of which \$15,000 was paid in cash. The remainder was included in the assumption in one-half of a mortgage in the original amount of \$20,000 (WCDB 412:234).

John C. Perkins and wife Emily H. Perkins transferred a one-half interest in 256.94 acres to Hoy Hodges, Trustee on December 20, 1974. Consideration for the transfer was \$1 and other consideration. The deed description remains the same as that of the October 25, 1962 deed (WCDB 334:499). The land is described as being located near the White Stone Quarry and Russellville Road and south of Blue Level Road. Surnames of adjacent property owners at the time of the survey and resulting description by C. F. Gilliam include: Shirley McGinnis, the two Jagers couples, Cox, Baskerville, Ritchie, and Burk. Access to the property "is reached from what is known as the Blue Level Road by a roadway extending southwardly alongside a tract formerly owned by" the Jagers of approximately 170 acres. An interest in the roadway is conveyed in the deed. The deed was subject to the Jagers reserving a one-half interest in the oil rights. Also the Southern Cut Stone Company retains the oil and gas rights and right-of-way to a 2.2 acre tract purchased by William McGinnis from the company in May 1944 (WCDB 436:346).

Hoy Hodges, acting as Trustee, conveyed to John C. Perkins and Emily H. Perkins each an undivided one-half interest in 256.94 acres in a deed dated December 20, 1974. The consideration expressed in the deed for the transaction was \$1 and other consideration (WCDB 436:349). This and the prior transaction appear to be an effort to ensure John C. Perkins and Emily H. Perkins each have an undivided one-half interest in the property.

On January 27, 2006, John C. Perkins and wife Emily H. Perkins transferred an undivided one-half interest in 256.94 acres to the Perkins Family LLC. There was no consideration for the transfer (WCDB 920:842).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. The main dwelling found on this site (Resource A) has diminished integrity due to sizeable additions constructed in the 1960s. These additions include the two wings, the two-story flat-roof addition to the rear elevation, and the large, unsympathetic one-story rear additions. The only elevation that continues to convey the dwelling's original scale, massing, and design is the façade, which has itself been altered by the addition of two one- or one-and-one-half-story wings to either side. These side wings in conjunction with the rear additions add significant square footage that may exceed that of the original structure. The percentage of modern versus historic is nearly even. As a result, these non-historic additions diminish the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary for the residence to convey its significance. Therefore the main residence does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The diminished architectural integrity of the house lessens its ability to convey significance under Criterion A or B. As a result, the main house and associated outbuildings do not appear to be eligible under Criterion A, B, or C.

In addition, the majority of structures located on the property do not appear to date to the construction period of the main residence. The only two structures that may date to the original owner of the main residence, Joseph Price Perkins, are the log barn (Resource C) and possibly the secondary residence (Resource H) to the northwest of the main residence. The cemetery (Resource T) also appears to date to the ownership of Joseph Price Perkins, as Sharp states Perkins and his family are interred in the cemetery (Sharp 2006:n.p.). Both the log barn and secondary residence have diminished integrity because of additions and alterations. The log barn is not an outstanding example of log construction for an agricultural outbuilding. The façade of the barn has been altered by the addition of an opening above the pedestrian entry. The secondary residence has an enclosed porch, large façade addition, and is clad in aluminum siding. The secondary

residence no longer retains the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary to convey its significance. The cemetery does not appear to be eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. In addition to meeting Criterion Consideration D, cemeteries (like any site) must retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to be eligible under Criterion A, B, or C. The legible burials in this cemetery range from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Although the burials are historic, the overgrown vegetation and poor condition of the cemetery compromise the historic design, materials, setting, and feeling of the cemetery. Therefore, the cemetery does not retain the integrity necessary to convey its significance as a historic cemetery. The loss of integrity precludes the cemetery from eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C. The existing springhouse may date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The construction method of the springhouse is not outstanding for an agricultural or domestic outbuilding. The springhouse is constructed of rubble stone similar to twentieth century residences in the area. The modern alteration of the raised roof and entry diminishes the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary for the springhouse to convey its individual significance. The two residences located off US 68 (Resources O and P) do not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, method, or period of construction. Therefore, the two residences located off US 68 appear not to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance. The majority of the agricultural outbuildings located on the property are common to the area. This precludes them from eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.

In order to more fully evaluate larger cultural resources such as agricultural properties, the National Register has established a series of landscape characteristics considered to be tangible evidence of the activities and habits of people



who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land. The National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories:

Processes (actions instrumental in shaping the land, such as responses to fertile soils):

- 1) land uses and activities
- 2) patterns of spatial organization—features such as land use and field patterns as well as relationships between major physical components such as dwellings and agricultural outbuildings
- 3) responses to the natural environment—siting buildings to take advantage of lakes, rivers, or grasslands
- 4) cultural traditions—social, ethnic, or religious traditions, as well as skills and trades of occupants

Components (physical evidence on the land, such as buildings, orchards, and pastures):

- 5) circulation networks—systems of movement, both internal and external
- 6) boundary demarcations
- 7) vegetation related to land use—including agricultural, ornamental, and incidental vegetation
- 8) buildings, structures, and objects
- 9) clusters—groupings of buildings
- 10) archaeological sites
- 11) small-scale elements such as gateposts (McClelland, et al 1999:3-6).

The Keystone Farm retains a number of these landscape characteristics, including: 1) Land uses and activities are exhibited in the placement of the existing outbuildings and the relatively level agricultural fields. The historic agricultural land patterns are somewhat diminished since the majority of cleared fields are utilized for livestock grazing rather than crops. Land uses are also evident in the stone quarries and the cemetery located on the property. 2) Patterns of spatial organization are evident in the siting of the main residence

and agricultural outbuildings, which is also a 3) response to the natural environment. Most of the structures on the property are located near the edge of the surrounding hills to maximize use of the level terrain. 5) Circulation patterns are present in the drive leading from L. C. Carr Road through the open fields to the main and secondary residences. Other circulation patterns include the former road leading to the large quarry, the apparent remains of a former lane along a fence row in front of the livestock barn off US 68 (Resource N), and the lane leading to the non-extant house foundation (Resource L) and two houses with stone exteriors (Resources O and P). Other lanes illustrated on the historic maps are not apparent on recent aerial photographs. 6) Boundary demarcations such as tree lines and fence rows are visible on recent aerial photographs. These demarcations relate to field patterns and possible ownership boundaries. The dense vegetation obscures any boundary demarcations that may be located along the hillsides. 8) and 9) Buildings on the property are grouped into domestic and agricultural clusters with barns located at a distance from the domestic yards of the residential clusters. No historic domestic outbuildings remain that were associated with the main residence. The springhouse (Resource G) is some distance from the main residence. Only a small outbuilding in ruinous condition is associated with the secondary residence. The only domestic outbuilding related to the residences off US 68 is the remains of the stone garage. The agricultural outbuildings near the main residence include the springhouse, the small barn (Resource B), and the encased log barn (Resource C). It is unclear if the tobacco barn (Resource D) and two concrete block structures (Resources E and F) that appear to be pump houses for wells are historic. Agricultural resources located off US 68 include the two livestock barns (Resources M and Q). Small-scale elements include the ponds and fence rows associated with the agricultural use of the property. Although it is a small-scale element, the entrance gate to Keystone Farm does not appear to be over 50 years of age.



While the property exhibits many of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape, it still must meet at least one of the NRHP criteria for listing and maintain integrity. The NRHP, which is maintained by the National Park Service, provides specific criteria (Criteria A through D) for evaluating the significance of properties over fifty years of age.

National Register Criterion A relates to significant associations with events that have contributed to the broad patterns of our history. National Register Criterion B considers associations that exist with the lives of significant persons from our past. Criterion C relates to the significant outward expression of a property such as its type, period, or method of construction. This might also be applicable if the site represents the work of a master, if it possesses high artistic values, or if it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Criterion D, which is usually reserved for archaeological resources, applies when valuable and important information from history or pre-history is present.

Although this site retains a number of landscape characteristics used in evaluating NRHP eligibility, the site does not appear to be an outstanding example of a rural historic landscape in Warren County. The majority of the landscape characteristics this site retains are commonly found in rural areas of south-central Kentucky, such as pastures and fence rows for livestock, tree lines and fence rows visibly exhibiting boundary demarcations, and the siting of residences and agricultural structures to maximize use of the more valuable level terrain and accessing fields. The lack of domestic outbuildings, some missing circulation patterns, and the diminished integrity of the remaining residences and agricultural outbuildings are all contributing factors in the evaluation of this site as a rural historic landscape. The boundaries of the property under Joseph Price Perkins who constructed the main residence are unclear from present research. It is apparent that the boundaries associated with the house have been reduced and enlarged over time with the

various ownership of the property. The changes in ownership have no doubt changed the agricultural practices and field patterns over time. Therefore this site does not appear to meet the standards required for significance under Criterion A.

While connections were found through deed research between the property and persons/families of local prominence, the level of significance and the associations required do not appear sufficient for National Register eligibility under Criterion B. The property as it exists today does not date to the Perkins Family tenure, although the exact boundary during their tenure is unclear. As a mid- to late nineteenth century farmstead, it was most likely constructed by the Perkins family. While the Perkins appear to have been a prosperous local family, significance within the context of Bowling Green or Warren County history has not been established. Furthermore, extensive modifications have been made to the main dwelling. The current identity of the property does not adequately reflect their tenure.

The National Register also maintains guidance regarding the evaluation of historic integrity. The seven aspects include location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While elements of location, setting, feeling and association are present, the property has diminished integrity of design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. The main residence has been altered and the agricultural outbuildings are common examples found in the local area. The outbuildings are also not architecturally outstanding examples of agricultural outbuildings.

The large quarry, which is surmised to be the Keystone Quarry, may be eligible as a historical industrial archaeological resource under Criterion D. No standing structures are associated with the quarry. An archaeological investigation of the quarry may be able to provide information on quarrying methods and a context for Warren County stone quarries.



## Site 4

**KHC Survey #:** WA-132

**Photographs:** Figures 87-106

**Map:** Figure 2

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Rockfield, KY 1973 (Photo Inspected 1979)

**UTMs:** E: 541975, N: 4088225

**Description:** This is a two-story, three-bay (d/w/w), side-gable, frame side-passage house historically known as the Gladdish-Asher House (Figure 87). The house, oriented to the northwest, is located at 6309 Russellville Road (US 68). The single-leaf entry is the left bay along the façade. The entry surround has Greek Revival characteristics, with three-light side-lights, a four-light transom, pilasters, and dentil molding above the door and along the frieze (Figure 88). Windows throughout the house have six-over-six double-hung sashes. The southwest elevation has a wide brick chimney flush with the wall plane centered with the gable (Figure 89). A two-story, gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the house forming a continuous wall plane along the southwest elevation. Centered along the rear elevation of the ell is an exterior brick chimney (Figure 90). A two-story addition with a flat- or shallow

shed-roof fills the area to the rear formed by the perpendicular intersection of the main section and the rear ell. The wall planes are flush with the gable ends of the rear ell and the northeast elevation. This historic addition, at which time the decorative brackets may have been added to the house, has a single-leaf entry with a three-light transom. A one-story historic addition with an asymmetrical gable-roof is found along the rear elevation of the ell and two-story addition. The northeast elevation of this rear addition has a porch supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. This porch shelters a single-leaf entry with a multi-light door and a ribbon of three windows. The windows of the one-story addition have six-over-six double-hung sashes. Projecting from the rear elevation of the one-story addition is an enclosed gable-roof portion with a single-leaf entry. This may be an exterior cellar entrance. A wide frieze with decorative paired sawn brackets is found on the façade, northeast, and southwest elevations. The southwest and northeast gables have cornice returns. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. A brick foundation is visible along the façade. The remainder of the foundation could not be determined as portions of the foundation are concealed by metal skirts. This site was previously surveyed in 1978 and 1997 (KHC Survey and National Register files).



Figure 87. Site 4, Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame side-passage house (WA-132).



Figure 88. Site 4, Detail of entry.



Figure 89. Site 4, Façade and southwest elevations of the house.





**Figure 90. Site 4, Northeast and rear elevations of the house.**

Six outbuildings, former wells, and a historic fence are associated with this site. The historic stone fence extends the width of the domestic yard between the house and Russellville Road (US 68) (Figure 91). The cut stone is laid with large stones along the ground, a narrower cap stone, and filled with a honeycomb pattern between. End posts and gate posts for the drive entry are constructed of stone, as are the pedestrian entry posts. Two stone hitching posts are found along the front of the fence (Figure 92).

Also in the domestic yard are what appear to be two former wells. The first is a square, poured concrete foundation that continues below grade. The second appears to be the location of a manual pump that is no longer extant (Figure 93). This feature has two rows of cut stone resting on grade.

A two-bay, front-gable frame garage is located to the southeast of the house (Figure 94). The garage has exposed rafter tails and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof of the garage is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The remains of two log buildings are found to the rear of the house. The first log structure has collapsed with the roof resting on

a few remaining logs (Figure 95). This log structure looks much as it did when surveyed in 1997 (KHC Survey and National Register files). The gable-roof, partially sheathed in prefabricated metal panels and with exposed rafter tails, has its gable clad in board-and-batten siding. The construction method appears to be v-notching. The rear elevation (southeast) has the remains of a chimney (Figure 96). The bottom portion of the chimney is constructed of stone while the remains of the upper portion are constructed of brick.

The second log structure is located to the southwest of the previous log structure. This log structure has v-notch construction and an entry on its northwest elevation (Figure 97). The entry has a door constructed of vertical boards. Some stone and wood chinking exists, but the wood chinking may not be historic. The roof has collapsed (Figure 98). The structure rests on a stone pier foundation although stones are found along the ground under the sill. When surveyed in 1997 this log structure retained its roof, and the gable was clad in weatherboard siding (KHC Survey and National Register files).



Figure 91. Site 4, Historic stone fence along front of domestic yard looking southwest.



Figure 92. Site 4, Detail of stone fence with hitching posts.





Figure 93. Site 4, Possible location of manual well pump.



Figure 94. Site 4, Two-bay, front-gable, frame garage looking to the south.



Figure 95. Site 4, Collapsed log structure with roof resting on remains of logs.

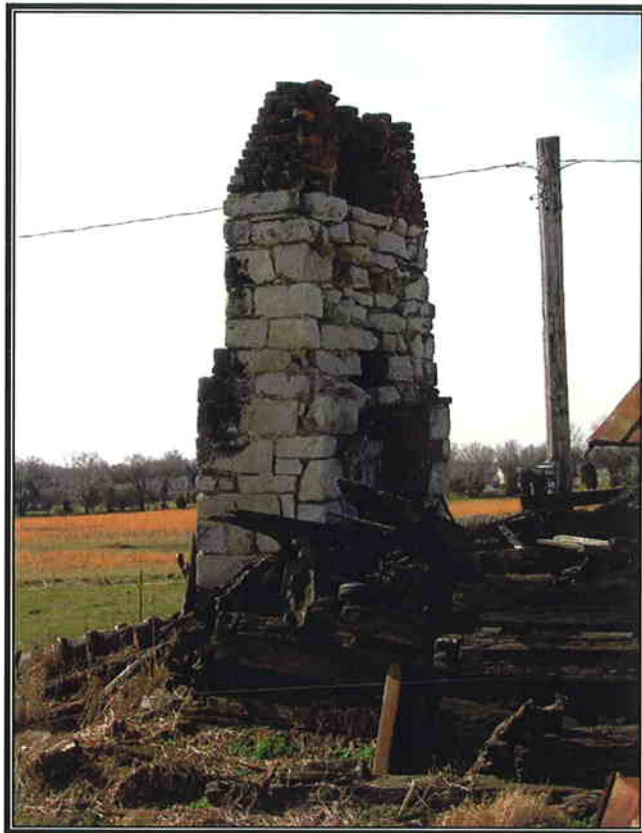


Figure 96. Site 4, Stone and brick chimney associated with collapsed log structure.





Figure 97. Site 4, Remains of second log structure looking to the southeast.

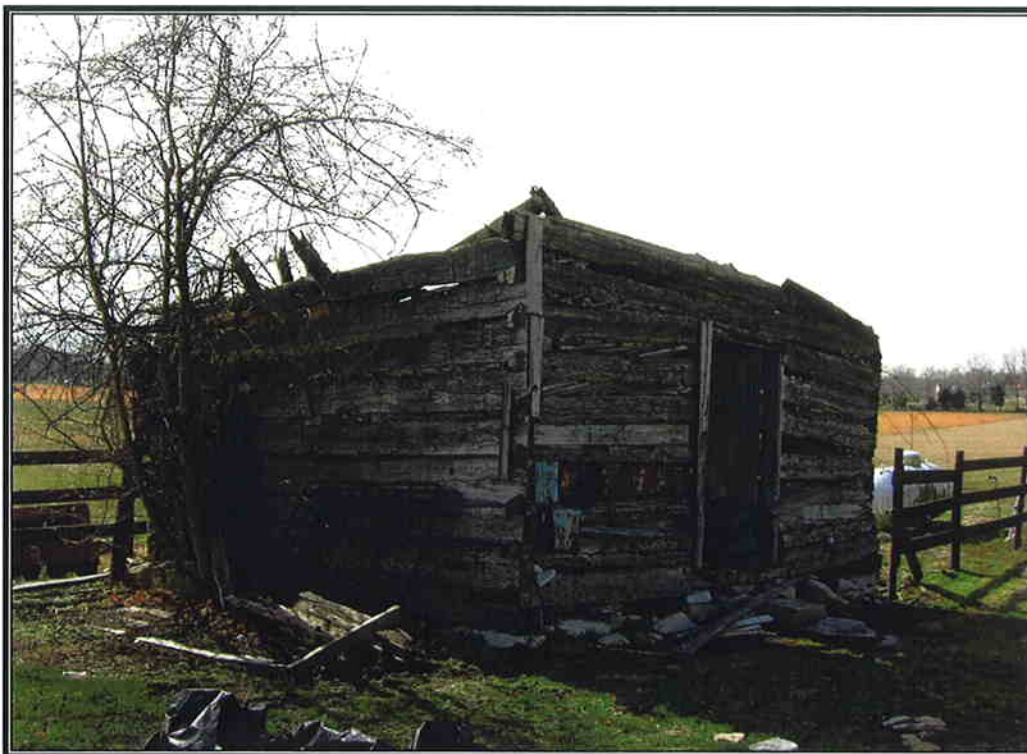


Figure 98. Site 4, Remains of second log structure looking to the southwest.

To the rear of the domestic complex is a concrete block well house with a frame roof covering (Figure 99). The roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels.

To the rear (southeast) of the domestic complex is a lane leading to two barns (Figure 100). The barn to the southwest appears to be a front-gable livestock barn with an enclosed hay hood (Figure 101). The roof of the barn is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The barn is clad in vertical boards. The second barn (to the northeast) may also be a livestock barn with possible shed-roof additions (Figure 102). The roof of the barn is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The barn is clad in vertical boards. The outbuildings outside the domestic complex do not appear to be individually significant.

**NRHP Evaluation:** Eligible. According to the files of the KHC, this site was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by agreement. The agreed upon boundaries and

date of determination were not given (KHC Survey and National Register files). One source states the two log structures were connected in a dog-trot form and served as the original residence for the Gladdish family. A second source states that one log structure served as a residence and the second served as a farm building. Richard R. Gladdish owned the property at the time. Sumpter states the Gladdish family cemetery was located to the left of the drive, although Richard R. Gladdish's headstone was the only one visible in the mid-1970s. No headstones were identified during the current survey. A number of Gladdish brothers owned property in the area. After Richard R. Gladdish's death in 1833, his widow Mary A. Gladdish sold the farm to Charles Asher in 1844. Asher constructed the current residence and moved the log structures to the rear of the house. Yeager states Asher constructed the current side-passage house in 1875. Yeager includes a photograph of both log structures.



Figure 99. Site 4, Concrete block well pump house looking west.

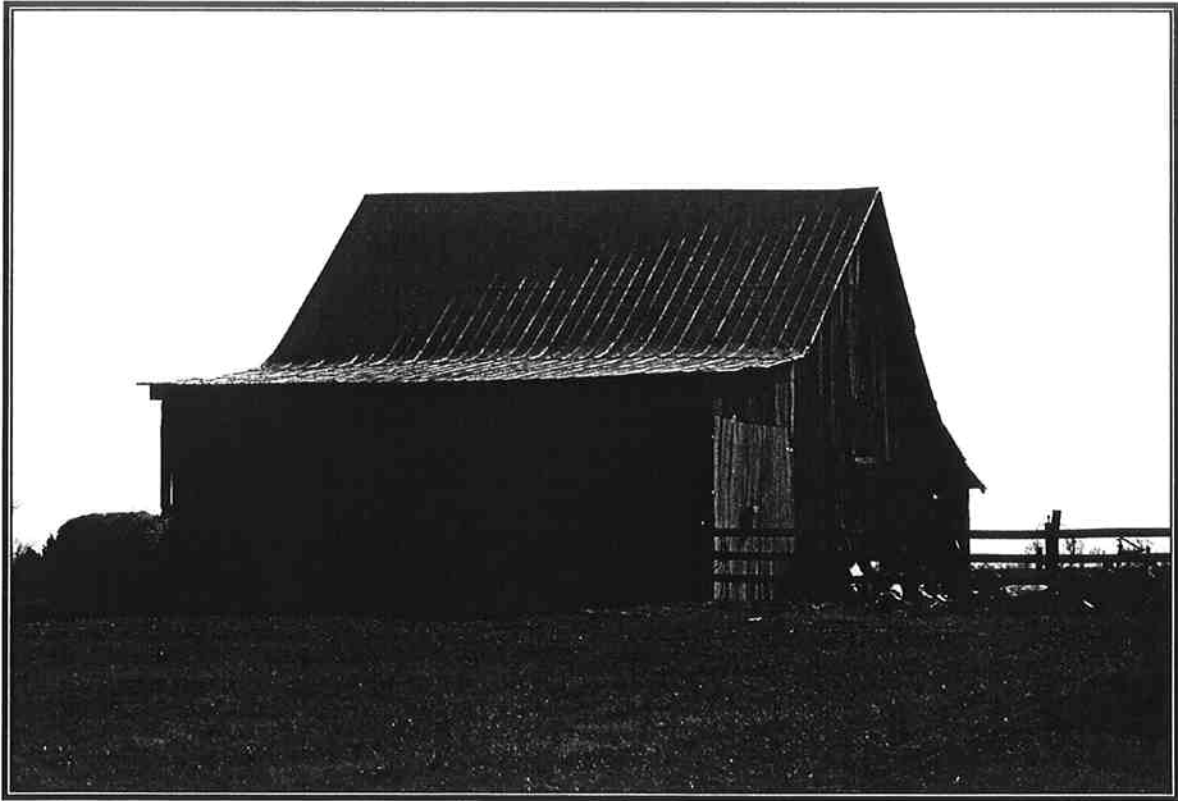




**Figure 100. Site 4, Lane leading to two barns looking southeast.**



**Figure 101. Site 4, Southwest barn looking to the southeast.**



**Figure 102. Site 4, Barn to the northeast of previous barn looking southeast.**

The log structure to the west had a shed-roof addition along the east elevation. The house was owned for much of the twentieth century by Tim Wheeler and his wife (Sumpter 1991:70; Yeager 1977:7-8). This site was reevaluated under Criteria A, B, and C and found eligible under Criteria C as an excellent example of a side-passage house with Greek Revival characteristics in rural Warren County. The house retains much of its original materials and form. Original or historic materials include the cladding, Greek Revival entry, frieze boards, decorative brackets, and brick chimney. The additions appear to be historic and do not detract from the original materials and stylistic characteristics of the house. The house retains the historic qualities of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary to convey its significance. Thus, this site appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as an excellent example of a side-passage house with Greek Revival characteristics in rural Warren County.

The proposed NRHP for the site would include the domestic yard, including the stone fence to the front (contributing), the garage (non-contributing), the two features (possible two wells, one contributing and one non-contributing), a portion of the drive, and the two collapsing log structures (contributing). The boundary would follow the US 68 right-of-way to the northwest, a board fence to the southwest and northeast, and continue along a partial fence to the immediate rear of the collapsing log structures (Figure 103).





Figure 103. Site 4, Proposed National Register Boundary.

## Site 5

**KHC Survey #:** WA-131

**Photographs:** Figures 104-106

**Map:** Figure 2

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Rockfield, KY 1973 (Photo Inspected 1979)

**UTMs:** E: 542314, N: 4087404

**Description:** This is a two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable house with alterations (Figure 104). The house, located at 766 West McLelland Road, is oriented to the southwest. The centered single-leaf entry has a modern door surround with pilasters and a pediment. The windows throughout the house have replacement six-over-six double-hung sashes. The northwest elevation has an exterior brick chimney with shoulders centered along the gable end (Figure 105). A one-story, gable-roof rear ell forms a continuous wall plane with the northwest elevation of the main block of the house. The northwest elevation of the rear ell has a non-historic three-sided projecting bay window. The bay window has non-historic six-over-six double-hung sashes. Perpendicular to the northwest elevation of the rear ell is a gable-roof addition. The southwest elevation of this addition has a single-leaf entry with a non-historic door and paired windows to the left of the entry. A ribbon of three windows with non-historic six-over-six double-hung sashes is found on the northwest elevation of this addition. Another gable-roof addition is located along the rear elevation of the rear ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Although some stone is visible, the majority of the house appears to rest on a poured concrete foundation. The house may appear on the 1877 atlas of Warren County as the residence of W. H. Jones (Figure 19). This house was previously surveyed in 1978 as a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay log house. The survey form states the house is an enclosed dog-trot form that was clad in weatherboard siding. The house had two exterior gable end chimneys. Photographs of the house on the

previous survey form indicate small, square windows were found to either side of the chimneys in the upper story. Small, rectangular windows appear to be visible in the photographs for the upper floor just below the roofline along the façade (KHC Survey and National Register files). This house appears to be the same as indicated in the previous survey form, although alterations have been made to the house. The roof appears to have been raised to accommodate a full second story. One of the brick gable end chimneys has been removed. The façade fenestration appears different than in the photographs of the previous survey form, as the window spacing is currently more uniform and full size windows have been added to the second story. The small upper story windows to either side of the chimneys have been filled in or enlarged to accommodate full size window sashes.

Northwest of the house is a front-gable barn with three entries along its southeast elevation: two double-leaf entries and a single-leaf pedestrian entry (Figure 106). The entries are constructed of vertical boards. The southwest elevation of the barn has a shed-roof addition, probably historic, that forms a continuous roof line with the original portion of the barn. This addition has four windows along the southwest elevation with six-light sashes. The southwest elevation rests on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The barn is clad in rolled asphalt with a brick pattern over vertical boards. This barn appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 25).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. Modifications to this house have compromised the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary to convey its significance. Modifications to the house include raising the upper half-story to a full second story, replacement windows, vinyl siding, removal of one of the gable end chimneys, replacement doors, non-historic door surround, and rear additions.





**Figure 104. Site 5, Two-story, five-bay, side-gable house with alterations (WA-131).**



**Figure 105. Site 5, Northwest elevation of the house.**





**Figure 106. Site 5, View to the north of barn associated with the house.**

Research did not yield any information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

## CONCLUSION

During January and February 2006, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI), completed a cultural historic reconnaissance survey of the project area and reevaluation of previously identified sites for the proposed East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) GM to Memphis Junction transmission line project southwest of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky.

After consultation with the KHC, it was determined that a cultural historic reconnaissance survey of the project area and reevaluation of previously identified sites in the area of potential effect (APE) would be sufficient for the proposed project. During

consultation, the KHC determined that five previously surveyed sites (Sites 1-5) were located near the proposed transmission line project. They were the focus of this letter report. These five previously surveyed sites are: WA-318, WA-325, WA-135, WA-132, and WA-131 (Sites 1-5). Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the KHC was conducted to determine if other previously recorded cultural historic sites located in the APE. This inquiry indicated that no other sites were located within the APE had been previously documented. One of these sites has been previously determined eligible by agreement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (WA-132). The NRHP boundaries and date of determination could not be ascertained. None of the other previously surveyed sites appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baird, Nancy and Carol Crowe-Carraco

1989 *The History of Bowling Green and Warren County. Technical Report, Warren County Comprehensive Plan.* Prepared in conjunction with the Center for Local Government, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Beers, G. G. and J. Lanagan

1877 Map of Warren County, KY. D. G. Beers and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gibbs, Kenneth, Jayne Henderson, and Lee Walker

1978 Warren County Multiple Resources National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Great Arch Oil Company

1920 Oil Map of South West Warren County, KY Showing Property of the Great Arch Oil Company of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Located at the Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Johnston, Janet

1997 Historic Resources Along US 31W in Warren County, 1920-1965 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Janet L. Johnston, Bowling Green, Kentucky. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Johnston, Janet, and Becky Proctor

1997 *Update and Expansion of Warren County Historic Resources Survey.* Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Report. Sponsored by City-County Planning Commission of Warren County, Kentucky Heritage Council, and Western Kentucky University.

Kentucky Geological Survey

1928 reprinted 1949 Oil and Gas Map of Warren County, Kentucky. Kentucky Geological Survey, Frankfort, Kentucky.

(1999) "Kentucky Drilling Statistics," Kentucky Geological Survey website, University of Kentucky. URL: [www.uky.edu/KGS/PTTC/STATISTICS/stathome.htm](http://www.uky.edu/KGS/PTTC/STATISTICS/stathome.htm)

Kentucky Heritage Council

n.d. Survey and National Register Files, Frankfort, Kentucky.

(n.d.) Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Kleber, John E., editor

1992 *The Kentucky Encyclopedia.* University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Landmark Association of Bowling Green and Warren County, Inc.

1984 *Architecture of Warren County, Kentucky, 1790-1940.* Ac Publications, Smiths Grove, Kentucky.

McAdoo, J. F. and J. B. Hoeing

1891 Map of Warren County. Geological Survey of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky.

McCarley, Rebecca Lawin

2003 *Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed US 31W Hazard Elimination Project, University Boulevard to Emmett Avenue, Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky.* Publication Series 03-23. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick

1999 *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes.* Originally published 1989. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

MyFamily.com

- 1850, 1860, 1880, and 1900 Census information, Ancestry.com Online, Electronic document, <http://www.ancestry.com/>, accessed February 2006.
- 1850 slave schedule, Ancestry.com Online, Electronic document, <http://www.ancestry.com/>, accessed February 2006.
- National Park Service
- 1983 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. *Federal Register* 48(190): 44716-44742. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1985 *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24*. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- 1997 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Powell, Helen C.
- 1998 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Natcher Parkway Extension in Warren County, Kentucky*. H. Powell and Co. Inc, Lexington, Kentucky. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- Rapier, Rebecca and Bethany W. Rogers
- 2003 *Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Widening of US 31W (Nashville Road) From Natcher Parkway South to Dillard Road in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky (Item No. 3-317.00)*. Publication Series 03-206. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.
- Reid, Patricia Ennis
- 1986 United States Census, Warren County, Kentucky 1860. Compiled and annotated by Patricia Ennis Reid.
- Patricia Ennis Reid, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- 1993 Warren County, Kentucky 1850 Census. Compiled and annotated by Patricia Ennis Reid. Patricia Ennis Reid, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Richardson, Charles Henry
- 1923 *The Building Stones of Kentucky*. Kentucky Geological Survey, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- Sharp, Emily Perkins
- 2006 Keystone Farm & Keystone Quarry: Early Warren County Landmarks. Emily Perkins Sharp, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Smith, Christy Spurlock
- 1994 "Stone of the Most Beautiful Kind": The White Stone Quarry of Bowling Green. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 92 (1):44-72.
- Sumpter, Irene Moss
- 1991 *An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks: Our Heritage*. Reprinted. Originally published 1976, American National Bank, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- Tennessee Historical Society
- 2002 Railroads. The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture. Electronic document, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/imagegallery.php?EntryID=R009>, accessed February 8, 2006.
- United States Geological Survey
- 1952 Rockfield, Kentucky. 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, DC.
- Warren County Deed Books (WCDB)
- Warren County Clerk's Office, Warren County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Kentucky.



Warren County Historical Society and  
Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society  
(WCHS and SKCS)

1991 *Warren County, Kentucky Families*.  
Turner Publishing Company, Paducah,  
Kentucky.

White Stone Quarry Company

1872 *Description of the White Stone of  
Bowling Green, KY*. Bradley & Gilbert,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Yeager, Lyn Allison

1977 *Log Structures in Warren County,  
Kentucky*. Citizens National Bank of  
Bowling Green, Bowling Green,  
Kentucky.





## **APPENDIX A. DETERMINATIONS OF EFFECT**

# **Determinations of Effect for the Proposed GM to Memphis Junction Transmission Line Project in Warren County, Kentucky**

## **Site 1**

**KHC Survey #:** WA-318

**Determination of Effect:** N/A

## **Site 2**

**KHC Survey #:** WA-325

**Determination of Effect:** N/A

## **Site 3**

**KHC Survey #:** WA-135

**Determination of Effect:** N/A

## **Site 4**

**KHC Survey #:** WA-132

**Determination of Effect:** No Adverse Effect. This site lies approximately 900 ft to the southwest of the proposed transmission line and is within the site's viewshed (Figures A-1-A-3). As such, the new transmission line will introduce a new vertical and horizontal element to the agricultural landscape that will be visible from the front, side, and rear yards, resulting in an effect to an eligible historic resource. Determinations of adverse effect, however, must consider other factors rather than rely solely on the effected property lying within the viewshed. In this example, directly to the front of the house is US 68 which has been widened to four lanes in the recent past. A communications tower associated with a Tennessee Valley Authority Customer Service building is visible in the distance, past the location of the proposed transmission line. The existing visual intrusions within the house's viewshed must be taken into consideration. A final consideration is the area of significance for which the property is determined potentially eligible. Architectural significance is rarely diminished by influences that do not alter or remove the materials manifesting the characteristics or methods the structure represents. As an example of a housing form and style, the addition of a transmission line within the current viewshed will not adversely affect those qualities for which the dwelling achieves significance. The combination of area of significance and current visual intrusions results in a determination of No Historic Resources Adversely Effected.

## **Site 5**

**KHC Survey #:** WA-131

**Determination of Effect:** N/A





**Figure A-1. Site 4, View to the northeast near driveway of residence.**



**Figure A-2. Site 4, View to the northeast of adjacent field and TVA communications tower.**



**Figure A-3. Site 4, View to the southeast with lane to barns and adjacent field.**